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71 Applicant: **AKZO N.V.**
Velperweg 76
NL-6824 BM Arnhem(NL)

72 Inventor: **Weber, Frank**
Hohenzollernstrasse 16
D-4100 Duisburg 41(DE)
Inventor: **Preibsch, Wolfgang**
Nordstrasse 17
D-5161 Merzenich(DE)

74 Representative: **Sieders, René et al**
AKZO N.V. Patent Department (Dept. CO)
P.O. Box 9300
NL-6800 SB Arnhem(NL)

54 **Aqueous lubricant solutions based on fatty alkyl amines.**

57 The invention relates to an aqueous lubricant solution based in part on a particular group of fatty alkyl amines, which aqueous solution is especially suitable for use as a belt lubricant for the lubrication of conveyor belts for bottles. The aqueous lubricant solutions in accordance with the present invention exhibit excellent clouding behavior and very good gliding action.

EP 0 372 628 A2

Aqueous Lubricant Solutions Based on Fatty Alkyl Amines

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to aqueous amine-containing lubricant solutions. More particularly, the present invention relates to such lubricant solutions and their use as a conveyor belt lubricants for the lubrication of conveyor belts for bottles.

Lubricants are employed in applications in which good gliding contact between solid surfaces, for instance glass and metal or metal and metal, must be ensured. Amine-containing synthetic lubricants are, in general, known for a variety of such applications. See, for example, US3372112, US3814212, US4549974, GB1294038, EP-A-0032415, W087/07638 and JP-L0-82/205494, all of which are incorporated by reference herein for all purposes.

Additionally known are amine-containing cleaning solutions for, e.g., milk equipment and silver. See FR-A-2602955 and US3468804, both of which are also incorporated by reference herein for all purposes.

Lubricants are also frequently used in bottle filling and conveying plants, where they are applied to the conveyor belts to ensure the trouble-free conveyance of bottles on the conveyor belt. When used as such, the lubricants are also referred to as belt lubricants.

In many typical systems, a soap such as a potash-based soft soap is used as the belt lubricant. A problem of such soaps is that they have a tendency to form poorly-soluble precipitates with cations present in hard water, such as calcium, requiring the addition of sequestering agents or the use of soft water.

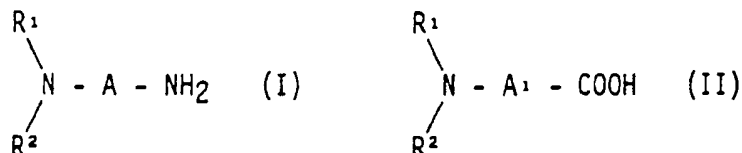
As a substitute for the soaps, a variety of synthetic belt lubricants including certain amine compounds have been described in the literature. See, for example, DE-OS-3631953 (US4839067), JP-L0-74/010794, JP-L0-89/096294, US4521321, US4604720, ZA77/7258, ZA83/7963 and AU-A-10004/83, all of which are incorporated by reference herein for all purposes. These synthetic belt lubricants are generally an improvement over the aforementioned potash-based soaps; however, in some cases they tend to form poorly-soluble precipitates with polyvalent anions present in hard water, such as carbonates and sulphates, which manifests itself in the clouding of the lubricant solution. For that reason the behavior of lubricants in anion-containing water is sometimes called clouding behavior.

Since the precipitates formed can cause breakdowns as a result of deposits in blind zones or clogging of nozzles, they must be removed regularly, mostly once a day, by cleaning the plant. Heavy clouding behavior of a lubricant solution is especially critical in places where the water contains a high proportion of polyvalent anions. In fact, the problem in some places may be so great that soft water is used instead of tap water, or substantially more frequent cleaning is required.

Summary of the Invention

Surprisingly, it has now been found that an aqueous lubricant solution, based in part on a particular group of fatty alkyl amines as further defined below, exhibits substantially improved clouding behavior, particularly in water with a high proportion of polyvalent anions, as well as very favorable gliding action.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided an aqueous lubricant solution comprising a lubricating amount of a fatty alkyl amine in an aqueous base, characterized in that the fatty alkyl amine comprises at least one compound of the formulas (I) or (II):



wherein

R¹ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

R² is hydrogen, an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, or -A-NH₂,

A is a linear or branched alkylene group having 1-8 carbon atoms, and

A¹ is a linear or branched alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms; and

the lubricant solution has a pH of from about 5 to about 8.

As further described below, the aqueous lubricant solution may also contain other additives as needed, for example, one or more of other fatty alkyl amines, acids to adjust the solution pH, dispersing agents and dissolving agents.

The aqueous lubricant solutions in accordance with the present invention find particular use in bottle conveying processes, in which a conveyor belt is lubricated with at least one lubricating agent comprising these aqueous lubricant solutions.

When used as belt lubricants, the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention display very favorable lubricating properties and, because of the presence of the fatty alkyl amines of the formulas (I) and (II), also display improved clouding behavior as compared with other prior art lubricating solutions, such as those of previously incorporated DE-OS-3631953 which are based on neutralized primary fatty alkyl monoamines.

Additionally, in the stated pH range the presence of a sequestering agent is not required because of this improved clouding behavior, and cleaning may take place at less frequent intervals on account of reduced forming of precipitate.

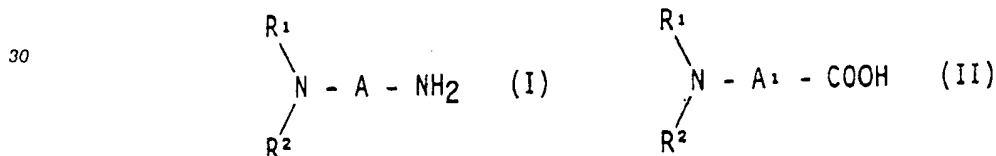
Still further, the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention possess low foaming tendencies and good antimicrobial properties.

The aqueous lubricant solutions according to the invention are preferably prepared as a concentrate and diluted to its end concentration prior to use. As a result of their improved clouding behavior, dilution of these aqueous lubricant solutions is possible with water having a high proportion of polyvalent anions.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be more readily understood by those skilled in the art from a reading of the following detailed description.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

As mentioned above, the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention contain a lubricating amount of a fatty alkyl amine of the formulas (I) or (II):



wherein

R¹ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

R² is hydrogen, an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-4 atoms, or -A-NH₂,

A is a linear or branched alkylene group having 1-8 carbon atoms, and

A¹ is a linear or branched alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms.

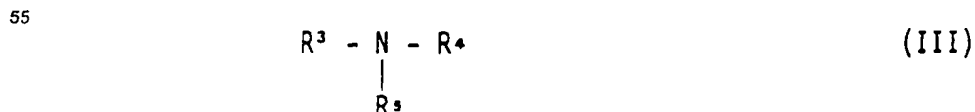
Preferred are compounds in which R¹ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 12-18 carbon atoms; R² is hydrogen or -A-NH₂; and A and A¹ are saturated alkylene groups having 2-4 carbon atoms. Especially preferred are those compounds in which R¹ has the above-mentioned meaning, R² is hydrogen, and A and A¹ are propylene groups.

As examples of such fatty alkyl amines may be mentioned N-coco-1,3-diaminopropane, N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane, N-oleyl-1,3-diaminopropane, N-lauryl-1,3-diaminopropane and N-coco-beta-amino butyric acid.

Particularly preferred for use in the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention are the aforescribed fatty alkyl amines of the formula (I) due in part to their antimicrobial properties.

In preferred embodiments, the aqueous lubricant solutions comprise from about 0,001% to about 1% by weight, preferably from about 0,005% to about 0,1% by weight, based on the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution, of fatty alkyl amines of the formulas (I) and (II).

In addition to the above-mentioned fatty alkyl amines, the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention may also contain a fatty alkyl monoamine of the formula (III):



wherein

R³ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

R⁴ is hydrogen, an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, and

R⁵ is equal to R³ or R⁴.

- 5 As examples of such fatty alkyl monoamines may be mentioned hexadecyl dimethyl amine, octadecyl dimethyl amine, coco dimethyl amine, tallow dimethyl amine, oleyl dimethyl amine, dicoco methyl amine, ditallow methyl amine, oleyl amine, coco amine and lauryl amine.

- In preferred embodiments, the aqueous lubricant solution comprises from 0 to about 1% by weight, preferably from 0 to about 0,5% by weight, and especially from 0 to about 0,1% by weight, based upon the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution, of fatty alkyl monoamines of the formula (III).

The aqueous lubricant solutions may contain mixtures of the above-described fatty alkyl amines having alkyl groups of different chain lengths, as well as mixtures comprising a proportion of unsaturated fatty alkyl amines of at least 50%, based on the total amount of fatty alkyl amines.

- To improve the solubility of the fatty alkyl amines, acids which form pH-neutral salts with the amines may be added to the lubricant composition, organic acids being given preference over inorganic acids because of their more favorable solubility.

- Although in principle use may be made of all organic acids, preference is given to acetic acid, formic acid and gluconic acid. The acids are used in amounts sufficient to set the pH of the solution at from about 5 to about 8, preferably from about 6 to about 8, generally requiring amounts ranging from about 0,001% to about 1% by weight, preferably from about 0,005% to about 0,1% by weight, based upon the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution.

As further constituents of the lubricant solution may be mentioned, for example, dissolving agents and dispersing agents.

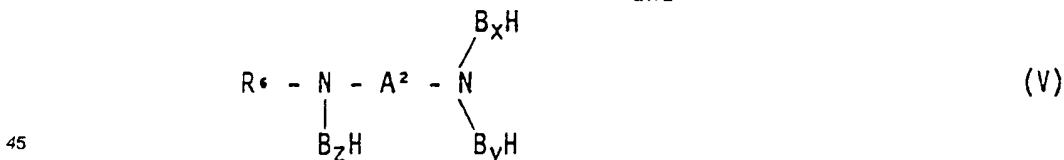
- Dissolving agents are generally used in amounts ranging from 0 to about 20% by weight, preferably from 0 to about 10% by weight, based upon the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution. As particular examples of suitable dissolving agents may be mentioned isopropanol, ethanol and glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and hexylene glycol.

- Dispersing agents may be added to the lubricant solution generally in amounts ranging from 0 to about 1% by weight, preferably from 0 to about 0,5% by weight, and especially from 0 to about 0,1% by weight, based upon the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution.

As examples of suitable dispersing agents may be mentioned triethanolamine, and alkoxyated fatty alkyl monoamines and diamines of the formulas (IV) and (V):



and



wherein

R⁶ is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

- A² is a linear or branched alkylene group having 1-8 carbon atoms,

B represents ethoxy or propoxy groups, which may be the same or different in each of the above uses, and the sum of x and y and, optionally, z is a number in the range of 2 to 200.

- As examples of such compounds may be mentioned coco bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, polyoxyethylene(5)-coco amine, polyoxyethylene(15)coco amine, tallow bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, polyoxyethylene(5)tallow amine, tallow/oleyl bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, oleyl bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, polyoxyethylene(5)oleyl amine, polyoxyethylene(15)oleyl amine, tallow bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine (hydrogenated), polyoxyethylene(5)tallow amine (hydrogenated), polyoxyethylene(15)tallow amine (hydrogenated), polyoxyethylene(50)tallow amine (hydrogenated), N,N,N'-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane, N,N',N'-polyoxyethylene(10)-N-

tallow-1,3-diaminopropane, N,N',N'-polyoxyethylene(15)-N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane, and polyoxyethylene(15)tallow amine.

The aqueous lubricant solutions according to the present invention are preferably prepared as concentrates comprising from about 1% to about 30% by weight, based upon the weight of the concentrate, of the amines of the formulas (I) and (II). Additionally, such concentrates may comprise from 0 to about 25% by weight of the amines of the formula (III), a sufficient amount of acid to result in pH upon dilution of from about 5 to about 8 (preferably from about 1% to about 30% by weight), from 0 to about 15% by weight of the dispersing agent and from 0 to about 50% by weight of the dissolving agent. The remainder of the concentrate generally comprises an aqueous base (water).

To prepare the lubricant solutions according to the invention the concentrates are diluted in an aqueous base to their end concentration prior to use. Dilution is usually carried out with tap water, but may also be carried out with soft water as well as with any water-miscible liquid, such as ethanol, isopropanol, and glycols, or with mixtures of such liquids with water.

The aqueous lubricant solutions in accordance with the present invention, as mentioned above, find particular use in bottle conveying processes, in which a conveyor belt is lubricated with a lubricating amount of at least one lubricating agent comprising these aqueous lubricant solutions. Such bottle conveying processes and apparatus utilized therein are well-known in the art, as exemplified by the disclosure of previously incorporated DE-OS-3631953 (US4839067), and need not be discussed further herein.

Advantages of the aqueous lubricant solutions according to the invention are demonstrated in the following Examples, which are offered by way of illustration and not limitation thereof.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Concentrates of the following compositions were prepared (all amounts are in per cent by weight):

TABLE I

Concentrate Compositions							
Constituents	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Water	71,0	70,5	67,5	66,5	70,5	66,2	71,0
Acetic acid (60%)	5	5	8	5	5	9,3	5
Coco amine	5,5	-	-	-	6	-	5,5
Oleyl amine	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,5
N-coco-1,3-di-aminopropane	-	6	6	12	-	-	-
N-oleyl-1,3-di-aminopropane	6,5	6	6	6	6	-	-
N-coco-beta-amino butyric acid -	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Polyoxyethylene(15)-oleyl amine	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Triethanolamine	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Isopropanol	8,5	9	9	9	9	9	8,5

As comparative product based upon a primary fatty alkyl monoamine was used a composition according to Example 1 of previously incorporated DE-OS-3631953 (Composition G).

Example 2

In a flask 0,6 g of the compositions of Example 1 and 200 ml water were mixed with stirring to prepare solutions with which the clouding behavior and gliding action were tested as follows:

(a) For testing the clouding behavior, tap water having a degree of hardness of 4-8° dH, and also soft water to which were added 500 ppm of chloride ions and 500 ppm of sulphate ions and which had a degree

of hardness of 20° dH, were used as diluting water for the preparation of solutions for use from the concentrates.

The clouding that occurred was assessed visually at various time intervals and comparatively qualified by the assignment of a number in the range of 1 to 5, with the solution with the slightest clouding being rated 1 and that with the greatest clouding being rated 5.

The clouding after 6 hours of the soft water/chloride-sulphate ion solution (20° dH) was also assessed by means of a haze meter (Type UKM 1d of the firm Radiometer, Copenhagen), with the results expressed in EBC (European Brewery Convention) units.

(b) For testing of the gliding action, 0,3 ml of the lubricant solutions prepared with tap water (4-8° dH) were applied to a glass disc over which a metal disc attached to an electric motor was rotated, the gliding action being determined by means of the constancy of the rotary motion and the change in the power consumption of the electric motor driving the metal disc. The metal disc had a surface area of 7 cm² and was pressed onto the glass plate with a pressure of about 500 g/cm².

The experimentally obtained data for the various compositions was evaluated, with the experimental value of the comparative solution G arbitrarily being rated 100 and the remaining lubricant solution values being expressed in relation thereto. The results of the experiments 2 (a) and (b) are summarized below in Table II.

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Table 2

Clouding behavior and gliding action									
Composition	pH	Clouding behavior immediately upon addition		Clouding behavior after 6 hours		Clouding Behavior after 6 hours (Measured) synthetic water	Clouding behavior after 24 hours		gliding action
		synthetic water	tap water	synthetic water	tap water		synthetic water	tap water	
A	7,25	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	100
B	7,65	3	3	3	3	24	2	2	100
C	6,8	1	1	1	1	< 0,5	1	1	100
D	7,9	2	2	2	2	8	3	3	100
E	7,65	4	4	4	4	68	4	4	110
F	5,1	1	1	1	1	< 0,5	1	1	100
G	7,2	5	5	5	5	128	5 ¹⁾	5 ¹⁾	100

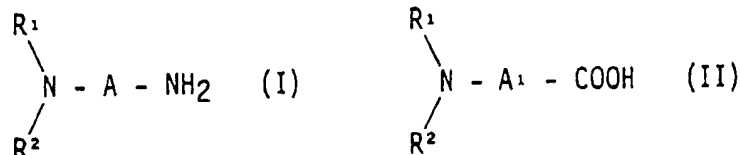
¹⁾ conglomerate forming

Claims

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1. An aqueous lubricant solution comprising a lubricating amount of
(a) a fatty alkyl amine in an aqueous base, characterized in that the fatty alkyl amine comprises at least one compound of the formulas (I) or (II):

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wherein

R¹ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

R² is hydrogen, an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, or -A-NH₂,

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A is a linear or branched alkylene group having 1-8 carbon atoms, and

A¹ is a linear or branched alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms; and

the lubricant solution has a pH of from about 5 to about 8.

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2. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 1, characterized in that R¹ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 12-18 carbon atoms; R² is hydrogen or -A-NH₂; and A and A¹ are a saturated alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms.

3. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 2, characterized in that R² is hydrogen, and A and A¹ are a propylene group.

4. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 1, characterized in that it has a pH of from 6 to 8.

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5. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises from about 0,001% to about 1% by weight, based on the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution, of the fatty alkyl amines of the formulas (I) and (II).

6. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 1, characterized in that fatty alkyl amine comprises at least one fatty alkyl amine of the formula (I).

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7. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises one or more of:

b) a fatty alkyl monoamine of the formula (III):

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wherein

R³ is a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear alkyl group having 8-22 carbon atoms,

R⁴ is hydrogen, an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, and

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R⁵ is equal to R³ or R⁴;

(c) an acid in an amount sufficient to set the pH of the lubricant solution at from about 5 to about 8;

(d) a dispersing agent; and

(e) a dissolving agent.

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8. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 7, further comprising:

(b) from 0 to about 1% by weight of the fatty alkyl monoamine of the formula (III);

(c) from 0,001% to about 1% by weight of the acid;

(d) from 0 to about 1% by weight of the dispersing agent; and

(e) from 0 to about 20% by weight of the dissolving agent;

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wherein % by weight is based upon the weight of the aqueous lubricant solution.

9. The aqueous lubricant solution according to claim 8, further comprising:

(a) from about 0,005% to about 0,1% by weight of the fatty alkyl amines of the formulas (I) and (II),

(b) from 0 to about 0,5% by weight of the fatty alkyl monoamine of the formula (III);

(c) from 0,005% to about 0,1% by weight of the acid;

(d) from 0 to about 0,5% by weight of the dispersing agent; and

(e) from 0 to about 10% by weight of the dissolving agent.

10. A concentrate suitable for preparing an aqueous lubricant solutions according to any of of claims 1-9, characterized in that the concentrate comprises (a) from about 1% to about 30% by weight, based upon
5 the weight of the concentrate, of the fatty alkyl amines of the formulas (I) and (II).

11. The concentrate according to claim 10, characterized in that it additionally comprises:

(b) from 0 to about 25% by weight of the amines of the formula (III),

(c) a sufficient amount of an acid to result in pH upon dilution of from about 5 to about 8,

(d) from 0 to about 15% by weight of a dispersing agent, and

10 (e) from 0 to about 50% by weight of a dissolving agent.

12. The concentrate according to claim 11, characterized in that the remainder of the concentrate comprises an aqueous base.

13. A process for conveying bottles comprising the step of lubricating a bottle conveyor with a lubricating amount of an aqueous lubricant solution comprising a lubricating amount of a fatty alkyl amine,
15 characterized in that the aqueous lubricant solution comprises the aqueous lubricant solution of any one of claims 1-9.

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71 Applicant: **AKZO N.V.**
Velperweg 76
NL-6824 BM Arnhem(NL)

72 Inventor: **Weber, Frank**
Hohenzollernstrasse 16
W-4100 Duisburg 41(DE)
Inventor: **Preibsch, Wolfgang**
Nordstrasse 17
W-5161 Merzenich(DE)

74 Representative: **Sieders, René et al**
AKZO N.V. Patent Department (Dept. CO)
P.O. Box 9300
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European Patent
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PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention
shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent
proceedings, as the European search report

Application number

EP 89 20 3032

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
D,Y L*	DE-A-3 631 953 (AKZO GmbH) * Whole document *	1-5, 7-9,13	C 10 M 173/02
P,Y	WO-A-89 10 348 (SYNPHARM LTD) * Page 1, line 4 - page 2, line 14; page 9, lines 10-20; page 10, lines 20-26; claim 25 *	1-5, 7-9	
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D,Y	US-A-3 372 112 (H.W. PARKER) * Column 1, lines 9-13,41-43,63-65; column 2, line 17 - column 3, line 25,40-49,67 - column 4, line 6,49 - column 5, line 1; column 6, lines 5-19; examples III, IV; table III, run no. 4-7; claims 1,2,5,6,8 *	1-9, 10-13	
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	./.		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			C 10 M
INCOMPLETE SEARCH			
<p>The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the provisions of the European Patent Convention to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of some of the claims.</p> <p>Claims searched completely: Claims searched incompletely: Claims not searched: Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>Claims 8 and 9 are obscure since they include expressly embodiments characterized by the absence of components (b), (d) and (e) which are mandatory according to claim 7 (on which said claims depend).</p>			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 08-03-1991	Examiner FISCHER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid.
- namely claims:
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

X LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions.

namely:

See sheet -B-

- ☒ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid.
- namely claims:
- ☐ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims.
- namely claims:



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
D, A	FR-A-2 602 955 (HENKEL FRANCE S.A.) ----- L*: Document so quoted for its casting doubt on the first deposit character of EP 88 20 2781 and thus validity of the convention priority claim.		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)



LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions,

namely:

1. Claims 1-6,10-12: as far as the fatty alkyl amine comprises a compound of formula (I)
2. Claims 1-5 as far as the fatty alkyl amine comprises a compound of formula (II) only
3. Claims 7-9
4. Claim 13